



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in Easter Island truly belonged to an earlier population of the same Polynesian race who now inhabit the island. Sir George Gray also expressed the same opinion, and spoke of the habit of carving images as being a peculiarity of Polynesians, including the Maories, and that in a place where wood (the usual material) was very scarce, as it is in Easter Island, it was natural that stone should be substituted. Mr. Palmer gave some farther details of the amiability and good conduct of the present inhabitants, who had been much improved by the Roman Catholic missionaries. Mr. P. P. Blyth also took part in the discussion, and the president, in summing up, mentioned the soft nature of the volcanic rock of which the images were made as supporting Sir George Gray's explanation. — *Scientific Opinion.*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. — The meeting of the Association for 1870 will be held at Troy, N. Y., beginning on Wednesday, August 17th, having been postponed by the Standing Committee from the 3d, at the request of the Local Committee. We believe from the general expressions last year at Salem that this next meeting will be largely attended and will prove a most interesting one. The Local Committee is evidently doing all it can to make the meeting a success; and judging from the character of the gentlemen composing the Committee, its large size, and careful division into sub-committees on Receptions, Finance, Lodgings, Excursions, Rooms, Invitations, Printing and Railroads, we feel confident that the Association will be most cordially received and taken care of during the session.

We trust that the subsections of *Archæology* and *Ethnology*, and of *Microscopy*, organized at the Salem meeting, will be reorganized with a large attendance in these interesting departments.

The following are the Officers of the Meeting:—William Chauvenet, St. Louis, *President*; T. S. Hunt, Montreal, *Vice-President*; Joseph Lovering, Cambridge, *Permanent Secretary*; C. F. Hartt, Ithaca, *General Secretary*; A. L. Elwyn, Philadelphia, *Treasurer*.

Standing Committee.—William Chauvenet, T. S. Hunt, Joseph Lovering, C. F. Hartt, J. W. Foster, O. N. Rood, O. C. Marsh, A. L. Elwyn.

Local Committee.—John A. Griswold, *Chairman*; George C. Burdett, *First Vice-Chairman*; P. V. Hagner, *Second Vice-Chairman*; Benjamin H. Hall, *General Secretary*; H. B. Nason, *Corresponding Secretary*; Adam R. Smith, *Treasurer*, and seventy-seven others.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. J. C. The plant found in flower June 21, on Mount Monadnock, is the *Arenaria Grœnlandica*. It is abundant on the summit of Mount Washington, and we have found it common at Hopedale, Labrador, where it grows near the shore of the ocean.